

First Day's Fighting in Convention Ends in Defeat for Bryan

LOSES FIRST FIGHT FOR PROGRESSIVES

Bryan Defeated for Temporary Chairmanship of Convention by Vote of 579 to 510. Kern Named to Make Race Against Parker, but Declines and Nebraskan Takes to Himself Task of Leading Radical Wing.

Baltimore, Md., June 25.—William Jennings Bryan lost his first fight for progressive control of the Democratic National Convention today, when he was defeated for temporary chairmanship of the convention by Alton B. Parker, Mr. Bryan's first-named opponent. Kern, in opposition to Parker, the latter declined the honor and named Mr. Bryan to make the fight. The Nebraskan made an eloquent plea "for the cause he had represented for sixteen years," but it was unavailing.

The debate preceding the roll call threw the convention into wild disorder.

The vote on a roll call was Parker, 579; Bryan, 510.

A last desperate effort to avert a bitter factional fight was made by the Bryan forces when the Democratic convention took up the problem of selecting a temporary chairman. So sharp did the lines divide that Mr. Bryan himself became a candidate for the temporary chairmanship.

Pleas for Harmony.
After Bryan had made a speech nominating Senator Kern, of Indiana, and attacking Alton Kern, of Indiana, took the stand. He made a plea for harmony, asked Parker to join him in withdrawing from the contest for temporary chairman and substituting any one of a list of several men. After waiting vainly for a reply from Parker, Kern himself withdrew and nominated Bryan.

Again Bryan took the platform. He accepted the nomination and the line-up for the final struggle was complete.

Chairman Mack dropped his gavel at 12:15 P. M. with the announcement:

"The convention will be in order. The sergeant-at-arms will clear the aisle."

Cardinal Gibbons, in his brilliant scarlet robes, pronounced the opening invocation, the entire assembly standing with bowed heads.

Senator Kern entered the hall as the prayer closed and received a round of applause, with scattered shouts of "Bryan."

Chairman Mack directed the reading of the names of the temporary officers. The first named—Alton B. Parker, of New York, for temporary chairman—was greeted with a great wave of cheering, to which the hand added its liveliest strain. As the list was concluded Mr. Kern stepped forward.

Storm of Cheers.
The crowd caught sight of him for the first time, and there was a storm of cheering. Mr. Bryan shook his head, held up his hand and made other attempts to quell the outburst. This failing, the hand began to play. Mr. Bryan sat down, fanning himself nervously with a big palm leaf. The cheering continued, however, for two minutes, the galleries being the last to subside. Mr. Bryan said:

"Gentlemen of the Convention.
I rise to place in nomination for temporary chairman of this convention the name of Hon. John W. Kern, of Indiana."

A cheer greeted the announcement. Mr. Bryan again appealed for quiet.

"And in thus dissenting from the judgment of our national committee I recognize that the burden of proof is on me to overthrow the assumption of the committee that it is representing in this instance the wishes of the party and the country."

"I call your attention to the fact that our rules provide that the committee's recommendation is not final. The very fact that the convention has the right to accept or reject that recommendation is conclusive proof that the presumption in favor of this convention is a higher presumption than that in favor of the wisdom of the committee. If that is not proof that I have the confidence of the Democrats of this nation I shall not attempt to produce proof."

A cheer interrupted.

His Credentials.
"If any of you ask for my credentials, I will name them."

"I have been a member of the Democratic party for sixteen years."

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Orator for Marshall



Senator Benjamin F. Shively, of Indiana, who will place Governor Marshall in nomination at the convention in Baltimore. (Copyright, American Press Ass'n.)

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Applause again interrupted him.

Mr. Bryan then declared that the people of the country "well know the influence that dominated the Chicago convention and made it a farce, that these interests are here and more at work than they were at Chicago."

"I appeal to you. Let the commencement of this convention be such that Democrats can raise up their heads among their fellows and say: 'The Democratic party is unafraid. You can't frighten it with your Bryan or buy it with your Belmonts.'"

Here a roar of cheers broke from the delegates and galleries. Hats were waving in the air and the cheers swept toward the stage. But the demonstration was short, and Bryan continued.

"Mr. friends," said Mr. Bryan, "if the candidate of the committee were an unknown man we would judge him by the forces that were back of him. We know who the candidate is. We know he is the man chosen eight years ago when the party, beaten for eight years, thought it might be well to try again with those who had defeated us in the two previous campaigns."

Again came the interrupting cries of "Parker, Parker."

Deserted by Wall Street.
"The country," he continued, "has not forgotten that that convention was influenced in its action by promises of large campaign funds from Wall Street, and they have not forgotten the fact that after a corporation management of the campaign had alienated the rank and file of the party, Wall Street threw the party down and elected a Republican."

"They have not forgotten that when the vote was counted we had a million and a quarter less votes than in the two campaigns before, and a million and a quarter less than in the next campaign."

"They have not forgotten that it is the same man, backed by the same influences, who is to be forced on a progressive party, to open a progressive campaign."

While Mr. Bryan was speaking, Thos. P. Ryan was sitting on the convention floor.

"You ask why I know that speech would be satisfactory when I have not read it," said Mr. Bryan. "I tell you, the man, not the words, makes the speech."

With cries of "Parker, Parker," the Democratic party has led this fight until it has stimulated the Republican hosts to go and do likewise, and at last appear willing to trust the people with control of their own government.

"I repeat, we have been traveling in the wilderness. We now come in sight of the promised land. During all the many years of darkness progressive Democracy has been the people's pillar of fire by night."

"I pray you, delegates, now that dawn of day has come, do not rob the people of the right to have our party as their pillar of cloud by day."

This brought the Bryan sympathizers to their feet, and Mr. Bryan let it stand as his concluding words.

Senator Kern followed Mr. Bryan to the front of the platform. There was much speculation as to what he would say. It was said he would decline the nomination and urge Mr. Bryan in his place.

Appears Direct to Parker.
Mr. Kern's purpose at last became known. He appeared to Judge Parker to join him urging some men like Senator James A. O'Gorman as the compromise candidate. He declared the discord would cease if Judge Parker and his associates would agree on any one of the following in addition to Senator O'Gorman: Senator Culberson, of Texas; Senator Luke Lea, of Tennessee; Representative Clayton, of Alabama; former Governor James E. Campbell, of Ohio; or former Governor Folk, of Missouri.

Senator Kern made his challenge to the New York delegation direct. It was a remarkable scene, and took the convention entirely by surprise. Judge Parker was seen in animated conversation with his colleagues. Judge Parker said to anxious inquirers that Representative Fitzgerald, of New York, soon would speak for him.

In the meantime the convention was in wild disorder. Senator Kern still held the floor, and Chairman Mack pounded for order. Senator Kern took the delegates to task for deriding Mr. Bryan. He said he could be killed, but it would not be homicide. "It would be suicide. It would bring shame and sorrow to six million people in this land."

"I have made my appeal," said Mr. Kern. "What is my response? If there is no response, the responsibility rest where it should. If this is to be a contest like a contest between the people and the powers, I am not fit to be its leader. If my proposition is to be ignored, there is only one man fit to lead the hosts of progress. That man has been at the forefront for sixteen years, William Jennings Bryan."

Mr. Bryan then declared that the people of the country "well know the influence that dominated the Chicago convention and made it a farce, that these interests are here and more at work than they were at Chicago."

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gation said he and his associates had been instructed to vote under the unit rule. This was denied by one of the delegates.

The resolution of instructions to the delegation was sent to the desk and read. It instructed for Underwood for President, and ordered the delegation to vote as "a unit on all questions affecting his candidacy."

Senator Lea, of Tennessee, shouted that Mr. Underwood's candidacy was not involved in the Bryan-Parker fight, and said if the chairman held that the unit rule applied he would appeal from the decision. Alabama was passed while the chairman considered the question.

Arizona was next called and demanded a poll result. Bryan, 4; Parker, 2.

Arkansas cast her eighteen votes as a unit for Parker. California divided, Parker, 18; Bryan, 7; Kern, 1. Colorado split, six and six between Parker and Bryan. Connecticut gave twelve to Parker and two to Bryan. Delaware went solidly for Bryan—six votes. Florida dropped to Parker, with eleven votes; one to Bryan.

Georgia's twenty-eight all were given to Parker. Idaho gave eight to Bryan. Illinois voted under the unit rule—fifty-eight for Parker, Indiana gave twenty-one to Parker, eight to Bryan; one absent.

Iowa split even—thirteen to thirteen. Kansas gave all twenty to Bryan; Kentucky gave Parker seventeen and one-half, and Bryan seven and one-half; one absent.

Louisiana split ten and ten. Maine gave eleven to Parker, one to Bryan.

Maryland swung into line with fourteen and one-half for Parker to one and one-half for Bryan.

Massachusetts gave Senator O'Gorman, of New York, three of her votes, eighteen for Bryan and fifteen for Parker.

Nebraska Vote Split.
Michigan gave Parker twenty-one, Bryan nine.

Minnesota gave twenty-four votes solid for Bryan.

Mississippi, twenty votes, went solidly for Parker, while Missouri gave the New Yorker twenty-two and the Nebraskan fourteen.

Montana gave only one to Parker, seven to Bryan.

When Nebraska was called there was a moment's silent wait. "Nebraska gives three to Parker, thirteen to Bryan," called the State chairman, amid applause.

Nevada gave six to Bryan.

New Hampshire, five to Bryan and three to Parker.

Then came New Jersey's delegates, pledged to Underwood. Wilson, who joined the fight on Parker. Twenty-four of the New Jersey delegates followed Mr. Wilson's advice and voted for Bryan. Four went to Parker.

Eight votes from New Mexico went to Bryan, and then it was New York's turn.

Leader Charles F. Murphy, of Tammany Hall, arose.

"New York casts ninety votes for Alton B. Parker."

North Carolina gave Parker fifteen and Bryan nine.

North Dakota went solidly to Bryan, with ten votes.

Ohio gave Parker twenty-nine to Bryan's nineteen.

Oklahoma gave Bryan twenty.

Oregon revived Bryan's hopes by giving him nine to Parker's one.

Pennsylvania called out a Bryan demonstration when it gave the Nebraskan sixty-seven votes to nine for Parker.

Rhode Island went to the Parker standard with ten votes, while South Carolina gave her eighteen solidly to the Nebraskan.

South Dakota also went solidly for Bryan.

Tennessee gave seventeen to Parker, seven to Bryan.

Texas, a Wilson State, gave forty solidly for Bryan.

Utah split, four to four, while Vermont gave eight to Parker.

Gives Parker Victory.
Virginia gave fourteen to Parker and ten to Bryan. This gave Parker the victory.

Washington went fourteen to Bryan. The absent vote from Michigan was announced for Parker.

West Virginia's delegation was polled, the result being nine and one-half for Parker, six and one-half for Bryan.

Wisconsin went solidly twenty-six to Bryan.

Wyoming gave six to Bryan.

Alaska split four and two in favor of Parker.

The Philippine Islands and Hawaii each went the same, while Porto Rico gave two to Parker and four to Bryan.

The District of Columbia gave all six of its votes to Parker.

Before the official announcement could be made Senator Lea, representing the Bryan interests, moved that inasmuch as Judge Parker had received 596 votes for Bryan the nomination be made unanimous. There were some shouts of "No," but the chairman declared the motion had been carried.

Senator Stone, of Missouri; Senator Lea and Judge Hudspeth, of New Jersey, were named to escort Parker to the chair.

A round of cheers greeted the newly elected chairman as he climbed the steps to the platform. National Chairman Mack confined himself to the one introduction, "Judge Parker, temporary chairman."

Judge Parker started to read his speech, but was interrupted at the very beginning by the greatest confusion. Thousands of persons in the gallery, content with having witnessed the fight, started to leave the hall. Many of the delegates began to move about on the floor. The confusion was such that Representative Fitzgerald said a motion to recess until 3 P. M., basing his action on the ground that the "delegates were tired out." The motion was put and carried.

It was 3:40 P. M. when the recess was ordered.

Creates Stir in Dickerson.
(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
(Frederick, Va., June 25.—The news of the decision of the Supreme Court as to whether one party can be made to testify against the other in election bribery cases, has created quite a stir among the violators of this county. Deputy Sheriff Creed M. Vanover, has been notifying those who were indicted at the March term of Judge Skeen's court to trial at the coming July term. It appears, however, that the officer is having trouble in finding some of these parties, as they take care to keep out of his way.

CONVENTION SIDELIGHTS

Baltimore, June 25.—"Take the stairs and save time." This sign over each of the elevators in the Belvedere Hotel is characteristic of the conveniences which Baltimore has to offer for the Democratic convention. Swarms of persons crowd onto the elevator doors. A few ride, but the vast majority read the signs and more or less reluctantly take the advice. But it is not in Baltimore, and climbing stairs to the eighth or ninth floor, while it may save time, is far from a pleasant pastime.

"Walk and save time," would be a sign equally suitable for cabs and taxis. The streets are so narrow that these vehicles are constantly held up while Jesus argues as to which shall take precedence, and although the distances are considerable the unfortunate who has business in several parts of the town will generally save time by walking.

A vivid reminder of Colonel Cecil Lyon, of Texas, and the West Virginia Rooseveltites, with their slogan of "Flight 'em! Flight 'em! Flight 'em!" was affixed when the Underwood delegation arrived at the Belvedere. Numerous admirers of the Alabama candidate had provided themselves with giant torpedoes, with which they bombarded the stone pavements outside the hotel and the marble floors within, so that the delegation entered to what sounded like a fusillade of pistol shots. A disgusted advocate of Mayor Gaynor's nomination remarked:

"That is just like those wild and woolly Southerners. Their conception of enthusiasm is to fire off a few hundred blank cartridges under the impression that delegates will take them for popular support."

All suggestion of harmony was promptly dispelled when the Kings county delegation arrived on the scene. The delegation was headed by a more than ordinarily vociferous brass band, which was diligently playing, "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town," etc. As this organization of noise producers came up the street it was confronted by the boys' band of St. Mark's School, playing "America" with equal enthusiasm. Those who heard the combination of airs were promptly convinced that the composers of the respective melodies had never collaborated, for a more diabolical succession of discord was never heard. The Kings county aggregation was determined not to be discouraged. The St. Mark's boys felt that as the first comers they held the field, and both persisted with absolute disregard of the results.

"A typical example of Democratic harmony," remarked a disgusted Republican, and he went his way, filled with regret that Baltimore had captured the Democratic convention.

There was a mad race across the country between the special newspaper trains of the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania lines. The Pennsylvania had made the better time, but the supply of liquid goods left off soon after the special train left Chicago. The Baltimore & Ohio special traveled more slowly, but the supply of liquids was adequate, and the media were unanimously voted the best ever eaten on a railroad train.

Now the question has arisen between the champions of the respective roads as to whether it is better to travel as light as did the Pennsylvania special and to make the better time, or to travel as heavy as did the Baltimore & Ohio, and consequently more slowly, and deliver the passengers happy and contented at their destination. There is so much difference of opinion on the subject that it seems unlikely to be settled until another four years shall have passed and it becomes necessary again to conduct a similar race.

One of the most active persons among the West Virginia delegates is Henry Gassaway Davis, vice-presidential candidate on the Democratic ticket with Parker in 1904. Mr. Davis is so far along in the eighties that he might almost be called ninety, but there is no one in the West Virginia delegation who is more erect or more alert or who has a better personal interest in every one who wanders into the State headquarters.

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"I'd kinda-like to vote for Bryan,
William Jennings Bryan;
I'd kinda-like to vote for Bryan,
And that's just what I'll do."

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The Wilson forces procured a spacious banquet hall, extending the entire width of the hotel, in which to entertain visiting delegations. They retained an orchestra to chirp forth Wilson songs. The later addition to the decorations of the room was a handwritten copy of the "You are right" telegram of Governor Wilson to William J. Bryan last week. The handwriting was after the style of the "You are right" which was spread over a sheet of paper ten feet long.

Clark forces have hired a "rest room" for similar accommodation of their friends. This hall at across Baltimore Street, and visitors are attracted to it principally by a big electric "houn dawg" that blinks its eyes. It was its tail at friendly delegates. They have their "houn dawg" in town that backs. This was sent to the Clark headquarters by Richard McKendless, chief clerk of the Criminal Court of Baltimore.

The Marshall boomers, with keen appreciation for hot weather, rented a hotel roof garden for admirers of the Indiana man. The Harmon leaders had a reception room just opposite the Wilson room.

Soon after the linograph contest, consisting of attempts to plaster the hotel from cellar to roof with presidential pictures, started, the Clark friends placed in the hotel lobby a large likeness of the Speaker, and nailed on the frame the question: "Don't be look like a President! This morning some one fastened to it a sheet of paper bearing the reply: 'He do not.' The cutting thing about it was that the sheet was tacked on with a Wilson button."

Attention is being paid to Johnstone Vance, who is attending the convention as the alternate for Joseph M. Halloran, of Connecticut. It is said Vance is the youngest delegate in the convention. He is twenty-one years old.

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Will Name Champ Clark



Senator James A. Reed, of